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Stockholm, April 27.

His Swedish Majesty's Answer, dated the 27th of April 1742, to the Czarina's Manifesto of the 18th of March 1742.

HIS Majesty has very unexpectedly been informed, that since the End of the Cessation of Arms between his Troops and those of Russia, a Manifesto in the Czarina's Name, dated at Moscow the 18th of March last, printed in the Swedish, Finlandish, and German Language, has been dispersed abroad with a dangerous Design of seducing his faithful and devoted Subjects of the Great Dutchy of Finland from that Zeal and Loyalty which they have shewn for Time immemorial towards the King and Kingdom, and under the vain and imaginary Hopes of a free and independent Government, of infecting them with a black and detestable Treason.

There is nothing of which his Majesty can be more assured and convinced, than of the sincere and unshaken Zeal with which all his Subjects, especially those of the said Dutchy, are attached to the Interests of his Royal Person and Kingdom, and of their Hatred and Aversion to all those who would set the least Blot upon their Honour, their Oaths of Allegiance, and their Consciences.

So that his Majesty has no Occasion to exhort his said Subjects not to give the least Attention to such false Suggestions of the Enemy, as have no other View but to break the Union, the Effects of which they so justly dread at present.

All the World too sees clearly upon what a slight and treacherous Foundation the deceitful Promises made on the Part of Russia are built, and that to give Credit to them would be falling into a Snare and plunging themselves in Ruin.

The Government of Russia has formerly in the same Manner stirred up Troubles and Seditions in different Parts of its Neighbourhood, by giving flattering Hopes of a free and independent Government. But those Provinces saw themselves greatly deceived, as soon as they felt the Muscovite Yoke laid upon them, and themselves reduced to submit to the Servitude and Slavery of that Government. Witness Great Novogrod and the Ukraine, which still groan under their Chains, with little Hopes to this Moment of being delivered from them.

His Majesty having made a Deposit of his Power in the Hearts of his Subjects, only permits them with all Royal Grace and Clemency to enjoy the Sweetness of their Liberty, and of the Form of Government which they themselves have chosen and desired. Their Prosperity is dearer to his Majesty than any Thing in the World, and he has nothing so much at Heart as to see them safe and secure from all the Insults of their Enemies.

And therefore they themselves certainly cannot but look with Horror and Disdain upon an Exchange of Liberty for Slavery, of Security of Life and Fortune, for Fear and perpetual Danger of being sacrificed to the Humours of a vio-

lent and tyrannical Government, of which the History of all past Times has given full Proof, and of which they themselves have had daily Examples before their Eyes.

His Majesty hopes, with the Protection and Aid of the Almighty, not only to defend and protect his Great Dutchy of Finland, but also to recover the Barriers to it that have been usurped by the Enemy since the last War: And therefore the Insolence of the Russians threatening to ravage the Country, and lay all waste with Fire and Sword, will have no other Effect, but to excite and inflame the Hearts of his faithful Subjects in Finland so much the more to endeavour to quell the cruel and insolent Spirit of the Enemy, by their usual Courage and Valour: And for this End it is, and to prevent the Execution of his sanguinary Projects against the said Dutchy, that his Majesty's Armies and Fleet are going to search for the Enemy in his own Country, as soon as the Season will allow of it, though his Majesty however, in pouring his Troops into the Enemy's Country, will not suffer them to deviate from the Laws of Humanity and Christianity.

It is in this Manner, that his Majesty, resting entirely upon the Hearts of his faithful Subjects, is very sure that neither the Enemy's Artifices, nor Force, nor Promises, nor Threats, will be able to dissolve the Bond, which an entire and mutual Love and Confidence has so firmly cemented between his Majesty and them, and which his Majesty is always ready, if Occasion requires, to seal with his own Blood and the Loss of his precious Life.

His Majesty sees with Astonishment, that in the said Manifesto of Russia, it is laid down for a Truth, that the War is unjust on the Part of Sweden; that the Czarina, from the Time of her Accession to the Crown, had sufficiently shewn her Inclination for Peace in the Manner expressed in that Manifesto; and that the present War did not begin with the unanimous Consent of all the States and Subjects of Sweden. His Majesty, in his Declaration of War of the 24th of July last Year, and by the Motives thereto printed and published, has given to the whole World convincing Evidence of the Haughtiness, Injustice, and intolerable Conduct of the last Governments in Russia towards his Majesty and his Kingdom, the Reasons therein alledged are so strong and evident, that the Court of Russia itself was not able to refute them. But over and above this, his Majesty still intends to cause to be printed a circumstantial Relation of the whole, leaving all the just and equitable World to judge, whether this Conduct of Russia has not been more cruel and insupportable to Sweden, than even a declared and open War.

The present Czarina, on her Accession to the Throne, acknowledged her self immediately in express Terms in her Declaration, that the Conduct of the preceeding Government had occasioned all the Disturbances both within and without Russia, and certainly the War with Sweden must be reckoned amongst the latter.

It



It is very true, that the Czarina, at the Beginning of her Reign, demanded a Cessation of Arms, protesting that she would not stain it with the Effusion of Swedish and Russian Blood; and that she even assured the General in Chief of his Majesty's Armies in Finland, that she would readily come into all that was just and reasonable in the Negotiation of a Peace with Sweden; but his Majesty, notwithstanding the repeated Instances on his Side, has not yet been sensible of the least Effect of them. On the contrary, the Cessation of Arms was broken on the Part of the Muscovites, notwithstanding that France had already undertaken the Mediation at the Request of the Czarina herself.

His Majesty, who takes for the only Foundation and Principle of his Actions Integrity and Sincerity, was sincerely inclined to such Negotiations of Peace; for which Reason not only the Armistice was accepted, but, besides this, his Majesty's Armies, after having already pass'd the Frontiers of Russia, returned into Finland, notwithstanding the favourable Opportunity they had of advancing farther on, and of attacking the Russian Army, which after the Loss it had suffered at Wilmanstrand, had been obliged to retreat.

His Majesty, who can, in every thing, rejoice in the Testimony of a good and clear Conscience, and who, out of a natural Inclination for Peace, has always been, and is still ready, as far as it may be consistent with the Honour and Security of his Kingdom, to extinguish the Fire of War in its Beginning, and to prevent its spreading, leaves his Cause, with a firm and assured Heart, in the Hands of the Almighty, who, according to His divine Justice, will never leave Injustice and Violence unpunished.

As to what remains: In Answer to the indecent Insinuations of the Russians, concerning a pretended Difference between the King and the States of the Kingdom, with Regard to the Resolution of declaring War, his Majesty can graciously assure, by these Presents, all his faithful Subjects, that from the Minute that the haughty and violent Infractions of the Court of Russia, contrary to Promises, Treaties, and the Law of Nature and Nations, were laid open to the States of the Kingdom, they did themselves unanimously resolve (according to the Decree of the Diet) to advise his Majesty, with all Submission, to take Arms against that proud and insolent Enemy; so that, far from any Division or Discord, they all shewed themselves ready, and determined to support his Majesty in this War with their Lives and Fortunes. His Majesty knows very well, that the Fortune of Arms, together with the Progress and End of the War, depend entirely and solely upon the Providence and Blessing of the Almighty; it is accordingly thereupon that his Majesty relies, and places his only Hope, not doubting in the least, but that his faithful Subjects, as well in Sweden as in the Great Duchy of Finland, in Imitation of their worthy Ancestors, and like brave Swedes, will shew this vain and insolent Enemy, that Union, Courage, and Valour, do still, under the Blessing of God, animate their Hearts to revenge the Violences and Injustices done to their dear Country; to the End that after having put the Frontiers of the Kingdom into a Condition not to apprehend any farther Hostilities, they may afterwards, in all Prosperity and Security, enjoy the Comforts of a solid and lasting Peace. Done at Stockholm, the 27th of April, 1742.

Friederick.

Constantinople, March 29. The Apprehensions of an Invasion from the Schaugh of Persia have been shewn very clearly here, by the making of such Dispositions as if a War was actually declared. It is some Time since two Officers were appointed for gathering together, one the Forces of Asia, and the other of Europe, and Orders were dispatch'd at the same Time, that those Troops should get themselves in Readiness with all Expedition possible. Some Chambers of Topgees or Gunners, and Gibigees or those who have Care of the Ammunition, are already gone from hence. The Tartar Han is here to assist at the Deliberations upon the present State of Affairs. He arrived on the 27th. The Vizir went to meet him with the usual Solemnity, and accompanied him at his Entry. The Hungarian Resident has had an Audience of the Vizir to deliver a Letter from the Queen his Mistress. One of the Swedish Ministers the Baron Hopken, is gone from hence on his Way to Stockholm. Count Finochetti has also taken Leave of the Foreign Ministers, and will depart in a few Days. The Captain Pashau is not yet departed for the White Sea, nor is it known when he is to sail; two Ships of War sailed thitherward Yesterday. Ships are expected here from Marseilles soon. The Commerce has armed two Ships for the Convoy of the Trade out and home.

Constantinople, April 8. The Vizir's Answer to the Queen of Hungary's Letter is said to be in very civil Terms, and to give the strongest Assurances of the Resolution of the Porte to observe their Treaties most religiously. The Preparations for War go on with all possible Expedition. Munif Effendy, the Ambassador from the Porte to the Schaugh, returned hither the 30th. The Letter he was charged with from the Persian to the Sultan was read in a great Council of all the Orders the 3d, the Contents of which are variously reported. It is now three Days since the great Master of the Horse was sent to Ali Pashau, Beglerbey of Annatolia, and formerly Grand Vizir, with the Commission of Commander in Chief, with the present of a Sabre and Vest, and also with a Sum of Money for the Use of the Army. Some Ships departed from hence this Spring are designed to transport Soldiers from Salonica and Alexandria to Scanderoon. It is doubted whether the Janissaries of this Place are to make the Campaign, tho' several of their Officers are sent to command the other Troops. The Army is to be assembled at Cars.

Petersbourg, April 24. To-morrow being the Empress's Coronation-day, it will be magnificently celebrated here. Count Golovin is to do the Honours of the Court at the Palace. There is afterwards to be a Ball, and the Feast will be concluded with Illuminations, Fire-works, &c.

Vienna, May 12. Prince Lobcowitz has taken some Prisoners and a considerable Magazine at Strakowitz. The Hungarians left to guard the Passes between Moravia and Upper Silesia, amount, with four Battalions of regular German Foot, one Regiment of regular Hussars, and two Regiments of regular Horse, to 18,300 Men, independently of the Peasants, who are said to amount to 10,000.

Vienna, May 16. On the 13th Instant, between 11 and 12 o'Clock at Night, the Queen of Hungary was safely deliver'd of a Princess.

Paris, May 26, N. S. The Court here has received Advice by an Express, dispatch'd from the Field of Battle near Chrudim, the 17th of May, the Day of the said Battle, That Prince Charles having attack'd the King of Prussia's Army

my at Seven in the Morning, the Prussian Cavalry had been entirely beaten and put to Flight by the Austrian Horse, and that their Hussars made themselves Masters, during the Action, of all the Prussian Baggage, even that of the King, and carried it off. But that the Prussian Foot having maintained themselves in their advantageous Post, Prince Charles, who is said to be slightly wounded, had caused a Retreat to be founded at Eleven in the Morning, and retired in good Order without being pursued a single Step. The said Prince however left five Pieces of Cannon behind him. The Courier having crossed the Field of Battle, adds, that there might be on both Sides about 5 or 6000 killed, and that the two Armies were pretty near equal in Number, viz. each consisting of upwards of 30000 Men.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 18, 1742.

To give Notice to all Peers, Peeresses, and Privy Counsellors, that the Court changes the Mourning on Sunday next, the 23d Instant, for the late Empress of Brunswick Lunenbourg, viz.

The Ladies to wear black Silk or Velvet, colour'd Ribbons, Fans and Tippetts.

The Men to wear Black full trimmed, coloured Swords and Buckles.

Likewise to give Notice, that the Court goes out of Mourning on the Sunday following, the 30th Instant.

Whitehall, May 17, 1742.

Whereas on Wednesday the 12th Instant, between the Hours of One and Five in the Morning, the House of Enoch Stepple and John Stepple, in Fountain Court in Cheapside, was broke open, and a Sum of Money taken out of a Drawer or Till, which was in the Bar of the said House, to the Amount of Two hundred Pounds, or thereabouts, contained in two Bags, one of which was mark'd with the Mark of the Bank of England: And whereas Five of the Watchmen, belonging to the Place, were the same Morning found very much intoxicated with Liquor, one of whom had the Key of the Gate, which was clandestinely taken from him; His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in the said Robbery, is pleased to promise his most gracious Pardon to any one of them (except the Person who actually broke open the said Drawer or Till) who shall discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as they or any of them may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

CARTERET.

And as a farther Encouragement, the said Enoch Stepple and John Stepple do hereby promise a Reward of Fifty Pounds to any Person or Persons making such Discovery as aforesaid, (except the Person who broke open the said Drawer or Till) to be paid upon the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

Enoch Stepple.
John Stepple.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, May 20, 1742.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are hereby pleased to give Notice to all Persons willing or desirous to serve his Majesty's Forces in the Low Countries with Bread, that they may send their Proposals for that Purpose, in Writing, sealed up, to their Lordships Secretaries, on or before the 27th Day of this Instant May.

Whereas his Majesty has been pleased to order the Regiment of Foot commanded by Coll. Houghton, to embark forthwith for Gibraltar, and the Regiment of Foot commanded by Coll. Graham to embark forthwith for Minorca, in order to relieve a Regiment in each of the said Garrisons; and whereas several Men have lately deserted from the said Regiments commanded by Coll. Houghton and Coll. Graham; His Majesty is graciously pleased to promise his Pardon to such of the Deserters aforesaid, who shall immediately return to their respective Corps before they embark. And all such as shall not return as aforesaid, will be punished with the utmost Severity. Given at Whitehall this 18th Day of May, 1742.

By his Majesty's Command,

Will. Yonge.

Admiralty Office, April 21, 1742.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are hereby pleased to direct, That all such disabled Seamen as have been minuted to be received into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, do make their Appearance at this Office, on Tuesday the First of June next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon.

Tho. Corbett.

Admiralty Office, April 17, 1742.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June, 1733, to establish certain Rules and Orders for the Relief of poor Widows of Commission and War-rant Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy at Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth; as also with the Clerks of the Cheque at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerness; and with the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinsale; where all such Widows as intend to lay in their Claims, may be informed of all Particulars which entitle them to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose. But such Widows as live at too great a Distance from the Places above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Esq; at the Admiralty Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Governors of the said Charity intending to distribute to the Widows of Sea Officers who died before the 30th of August 1732, as well as to the Widows of those who died since that Time, whose Circumstances come within the Rules of the Establishment, such Monies as may be due to them on the 31st Day of May next; this is to give Notice thereof, that any Widows who have not yet applied, and intend to lay in their Claims, may do so as soon as possible; and that all such Widows whose Claims have been already allowed, may send or bring to this Office by the said 31st of next Month, the Affidavits required by the Rules, in order to their being continued upon the Pension or Bounty.

Stamp Office, Lincoln's Inn, May 21, 1742.

The Commissioners for managing his Majesty's Stamp Duties do hereby give Notice, That there is in their Office a Quantity of damaged and useless Parchment, Paper, and printed Blanks, to be disposed of to the best Advantage of the Revenue under their Care, which are intended to be Sold by Weight; wherefore any Person who is willing to purchase and pay ready Money for the same, is desired to send his Proposal in Writing, sealed up and directed to the said Commissioners, on or before the first Day of June next; and every such Person may in the mean time, on applying to the Warehouse keeper, have Liberty (during Office Hours) to view the said Parchment, Paper, and printed Blanks.

Wad. Wyndham, Secr.

Advertisements.

* * * A. MILLAR, Bookseller, over-against St. Clement's Church in the Strand, having purchased the few remaining Copies of JAC. AUGUSTI THUANI HISTORIARUM SUI TEMPORIS, VII. Tom. Folio, published by the late Mr. BUCKLEY, acknowledged by all the Learned to be the most beautiful, correct, and complete Edition of that Incomparable Historian, and hitherto sold at Nine Guineas in Sheets, now offers them at the moderate Price of Five Guineas a Set.

Whereas it hath been advertised in the London Gazette and the Advertiser, that the Fifty Pound Plate, (the Gift of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Onslow) was to be Run for on Morrow Downs on Thursday in the Whitsun Week; This is to give Notice, That it is his Lordship's Pleasure that this Plate shall be Run for on Wednesday in the said Week; and that the Plate which was ordered for Wednesday, shall be run for on Thursday. N. B. The Horses to be entered as advertised, on Monday in the Whitsun Week, at John Spooner's at the White Hart in Guildford.

Saturday the 8th of May, 1742, and in the 15th Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, between Thomas Skipp, Plaintiff; James Hury, Joshua Wilcock, and Eleazer Edwards, Defendants.

UPON the humble Petition of the Plaintiff this Day preferred unto the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, for the Reasons therein, and in the Affidavit therein mentioned contained; It is ordered that the Defendant James Hury do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before the last Day of next Term.

Dr. Anderson's